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THE CHANUTE TIMES.

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CHANUTE, NEOSHO COUNTY, KANSAS, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1901.

Vol. 30 No. 12.

May the New Year be Replete with Blessings and Prosperity to all Our Patrons and Friends



Hart
Schaffner
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Today, tomorrow and until further notice we will discount our regular prices on

MEN'S & BOYS' ULSTERS

25 PER CENT!

All fresh, new goods and full line of sizes. We also have a number of broken lots of

Men's & Boys' Overcoats

that will go at the same price. This is your chance to buy goods at the beginning of winter at wholesale prices. All goods marked in plain figures.

SPOT CASH—NOT 30 DAYS

SMITH & ZELLNER,
R. F. CROSS, Mgr.

THE NEXT SENATOR.

Kansas politicians are beginning to busy themselves over the problem, what Republican will succeed Senator Harris in the senate of the United States.

The party is not troubled with any dearth of competent material. There are several very prominent men in the state, high in the councils of the party who would make very acceptable senators. There are also lesser lights that might be prevailed upon, in the interests of harmony, to accept the important trust.

Mr. Low, the very popular and brilliant Rock Island attorney, has been freely mentioned for the place and would be a very formidable candidate. He is a man of great brain force, quiet and unassuming, but possessed of unusual executive and organizing ability. His well known integrity coupled with his great ability and the many obligations under which a number of the prominent politicians find themselves placed to Mr. Low would make his selection reasonably sure, should he have decided to enter the race. But he very wisely said no. He now holds

a most enviable position in political and business circles in Kansas which he does not care to give up for the honor of being United States senator.

Dave Mulvane, the national committeeman, has been frequently mentioned for the place, but has never been seriously considered. Mr. Mulvane is a young man of wealth and ability and is destined to cut a big figure in Kansas politics. His great strength lies in the fact that he is a good listener. He can listen by the hour to the other fellows' talk and get all he wants and give nothing away. He gained his big reputation in Kansas politics by discovering, financing and chaparroning Mr. Burton into the senate. It would not do for him to follow so quickly.

Charley Curtis and Gov. Stanley are the only active candidates in the field at present. The governor when he made his active debut into politics and became a candidate for governor, had a higher ambition than to fill the governor's chair and then retire into "innocuous desuetude."

The diadem on Senator Harris' brow even then dazzled his vision, though known to but few, and during his official life he has been very wary about antagonizing any of the opposing forces in politics. During his second term he has made it his business to strengthen himself for the senate, by all means within his power. His appointments have been made with that end in view and placed where it was supposed they would do him the most good.

Before gentlemen have been appointed to place they have been approached by a trusted lieutenant and placed under as much obligation to the governor as possible. The senators, who hold over and will have a vote for the next United States senator, have pretty generally been honored by some appointment as well as many leading members of the house who are likely to return. But with all this machinery at his hand and his two years' careful work he is not considered a probability and hardly a possibility save by himself and a few of his over zealous friends.

Mr. Stanley has made the state a good, conservative governor and his administration has been remarkably clean and free from scandal of all kinds. But it has not been of that wide awake aggressive, self-assertive character that would tend to impress Mr. Stanley on the mind of the enthusiastic Kansan as the man for the senate.

Charley Curtis, congressman from the first district, is the strong man in the field to day as it appears on the surface. He is a bright, earnest, reliable, hardworking congressman. He has faithfully served his district for several terms and has gained the reputation of being congressman who does something. He is clean and deserving but the fates seem to be against him for a successful fight for the senate at the present time. He cannot hope to line up his home district solidly.

The Leland forces cannot consistently support him. He will go into the fight handicapped by a fight at home. Mr. Burton and his friends and political associates, in the interests of self preservation,

cannot allow the senator to come from the north-east part of the state. It would be crowding things to the danger point and will not be allowed. The senator, then must come from the west or south-west.

That being the case, the logical candidate is Chester I. Long. A great big strong man, both physically and intellectually, big hearted and true, a tower in strength, not only in that great south-west county and the big seventh, but all over the state; an eloquent and logical talker and ready debater, a broad minded statesman, vigorous and pushing, in the prime of his manhood and vigor, a positive, fearless man of convictions; a man with years of experience in public life, both in and out of congress; of unsullied reputation and with the whole western part of the state anxious to support him, clamoring for him to announce himself as a candidate, with multitudes of warm political friends and admirers all over the state, Chester I. Long is the strong candidate for the U. S. senate and should he allow his name to be used would line up the factions in a solid phalanx.

RECIPROCITY.

Below we give one of many letters of the same tenor written for American Economist by members of Congress:

California is practically unanimous for the present Protective policy as contained in the Dingley tariff. Some one over-anxious to promote or advance his personal political ambition may suggest a modification or recasting of the Dingley tariff. Such excess of ambition will probably rebound so as to pester him in the future and remove him from the political horizon altogether. A Republican of ordinary intelligence could not, in my judgment, conscientiously advocate a revision of the present tariff.

It may be thought popular to go any extent in agitating the question of "trusts," and that the people can be misled into the belief that "trusts" can be destroyed by removing the tariff from the output of "trusts."

Any one who so believes is misleading himself. Every one who has given attention to this question knows perfectly well "trusts" do not come from, or grow out of, the protective tariff system. The people are quite well informed upon this subject, and he who thinks differently will find himself, where he ought to be, in the dust of the procession of progress and prosperity. The revision of the tariff means loss of confidence—loss of confidence means closing down of industries and preventing the upbuilding of new ones, lower wages, want, poverty. The wage-earner and capitalist know this full well. There is no danger of revision. Labor will not tamely submit to be returned to the condition in which it was so recently; neither will capital be compelled to go out of business by rank demagoguery.

It is an assured fact, also, that too much reciprocity will not meet favorable consideration. The numberless reciprocal treaties proposed by Mr. Kasson are clear proof of his entire want of proper information on industrial conditions. Some of his misconceived ideas would have worked great injury had the Senate ratified his proposed treaties. While the doctrine of reciprocity is the true one, yet it must not be misapplied.

If the word "trust" is used in the sense of monopoly, then every "trust" now in existence can, by proper procedure in the courts, be destroyed. No monopoly, except for a limited time under patent rights secured by the constitution, can exist under our laws. The common law established the invalidity of monopolies over four hundred years ago in England, and that rule has come down to us and exists in every state in the Union; and the Sherman law of 1900 covers the question in so far as the power of congress goes. No monopoly, with the exception above mentioned, can or has a legal existence in the United States or in any state in the Union. The courts have so held whenever and wherever the question has arisen. To destroy a monopoly the machinery of the courts need only to be put in motion. This every lawyer within the corporate limits of the Union knows. Further every law upon the statute books of the United States against combines, trusts and monopolies has been put there by a Republican congress and signed by a Republican president.

Although the Sherman law was passed in 1890 by a Republican president, the Democratic party, in its platform of 1892, promised to destroy "trust" if put into power. Unfortunately for the country, that party was put into full power. They had the House, Senate and President. What was done? Eleven bills against "trusts" were introduced into the House and Senate, and six of these went to the committee on Ways and Means. Mr. Bryan was in the House and was a member of that committee. What became of all those bills? Nothing. They were never reported out of the committee. Why not? Why were "trusts" not crushed? They had full power to pass constitutional law. If the Sherman law was not complete, why not correct it? Was one of these bills (introduced for publication only) ever reported out of a committee and voted on? No. The records of the fifty-third congress show all these facts. What demagoguery! Congress exhausted its power over the subject in the Sherman act. President Cleveland knew this and said in his annual message (1887) to congress:

"The Democrats always talk against 'trusts' and always vote for them. The last vote was on the proposition of the Republicans to amend the Constitution, so as to give congress more power over 'trusts.' Democrats in the House delivered prepared speeches against 'trusts,' while the records of the fifty-sixth congress show that they voted for 'trusts' and against the amendment. Republicans ought to let the Democrats have a monopoly of demagoguery. I want to suggest to my Republican friends not to enter that field. The combine is too strong and you will certainly be crushed. The other side are too well equipped; you must not enter, you will be destroyed. Save yourself by keeping out."

Prosperity in the United States today is without an original, and is unparalleled in the whole history of our country. Who would disturb present conditions must be a bold adventurer indeed. Because some combination takes advantage of the conditions is no reason for the agitation of a question which will seriously menace the prosperity of the country, paralyze industries and bring in its path ruin, disaster, misery, want, poverty.

No, do not attempt revision. Let reciprocity be carried on when and where it will benefit the people and do no injury to any of us.

J. A. BARHAM,
M. C., First Dist. California.

Free medical advice. Men and women suffering from chronic diseases are invited to consult Dr. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y., by letter, absolutely without fee or charge. For more than thirty years as chief consulting physician to the Invalid Hotel and Surgical Institute of Buffalo, N. Y., Dr. Pierce has devoted himself to the treatment and cure of chronic forms of disease. Assisted by his staff of nearly a score of physicians, each man a specialist, his success has been phenomenal, ninety-eight persons in every hundred treated being absolutely and altogether cured. Women have especially availed themselves of Dr. Pierce's offer of free consultation by letter, thereby avoiding the unpleasant questionings, the obnoxious examinations, and odious local treatments considered necessary by some practitioners. Over half a million women have been treated by Dr. Pierce and his staff for diseases peculiar to women, with unvarying success. Write without fear as without fee. Every letter is treated as strictly private and sacredly confidential, and all answers are sent in plain envelopes bearing no printing upon them. Address Dr. E. V. Pierce, World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

ADVERTISED LETTER LIST.

The following is a list of letters that remain uncalled for in the postoffice at Channute, Kansas, and will be sent to the dead letter office if not called for in two weeks from this the 27th day of Dec., 1901.

Bell, E. E. Mattox, J. W.
Bell, Mansford Robert, Mr.
Deputy, J. W. Smith, Melvin
Francis, Chas. Tindler, Mrs. Sarah
Gandy, Mrs. Francis Taylor, N. G.
McClintock, George

One cent due on all advertised letters. Parties calling for same say advertised.

D. B. McCLELLAND, P. M.

A HAPPY NEW YEAR

WE THANK YOU for a generous portion of your Holiday trade, and wish all A Happy New Year

The Buy-Right Sell-Right Store

L. B. KEIFER

J. N. McDONALD, President, D. M. KENNEDY, Vice-President.

CONDENSED STATEMENT
SHOWING CONDITION OF

The First National Bank..

at Chanute, Kan., at the close of business Dec. 10, 1901.

| RESOURCES. | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------|
| Loans | \$ 155,002.36 |
| Cash, Bonds and Sight Exchange | 157,509.64 |
| Real Estate, Furniture and Fixtures | 17,725.00 |
| Expenses Paid | 2,720.41 |
| | \$ 333,157.41 |
| LIABILITIES. | |
| Capital Stock | \$ 50,000.00 |
| Surplus and Profits | 17,664.71 |
| Circulation | 13,500.00 |
| Deposits | 252,966.72 |
| | \$ 333,131.43 |

The above statement is correct.
A. N. ALLEN, Cashier.

Barnum's Monkeys

"All well—all happy—lots of fun". That is the regular report from the monkey cage of Barnum's Circus ever since the keepers began dosing the monkeys with Scott's Emulsion. Consumption was carrying off two thirds of them every year and the circus had to buy new ones.

One day a keeper accidentally broke a bottle of Scott's Emulsion near the monkey cage and the monkeys eagerly lapped it up from the floor. This suggested the idea that it might do them good. Since then the monkeys have received regular doses and the keepers report very few deaths from consumption. Of course it's cheaper to buy Scott's Emulsion than new monkeys—and that suits the circus men.

Consumption in monkeys and in man is the same disease. If you have it or are threatened with it can you take the hint?

This picture represents the Trade Mark of Scott's Emulsion and is on the wrapper of every bottle. Send for free sample.

SCOTT & BOWNE,
409 Pearl St., New York.
50c and \$1. all druggists.

You pay 10 cents for Cigars not so good as

LEWIS' SINGLE BINDER CIGAR

STRAIGHT 5¢

R. R. LEWIS, MANUFACTURER

Winter is Here....

—and so are our

ROUND OAK STOVES

RANKIN & HOLMES

YES, YES!

Boschert & Williams

is the place to buy

Holiday Goods..

We have Everything.
Come in. : Come in.